The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,041.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Eighty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	88 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

FOLKARD—September 20th, at Kussowlie, the wife of G. M. Folkard, Esq., of a daughter.

ARMSTRONG—September 22nd, at Darjeeling, the wife of Major Charles Armstrong, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

OUSELEY—September 25th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Gore Ouseley, Esq., of a daughter.

CHILL—September 28th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. W. R. Chill, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAMFIELD—September 23rd, at Fyzabad, Agnes Mary Carne, the daughter of Local Captain T. H. Bamfield, Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Battalion, 11th Foot, aged 13 months.

ROBERTS—September 23rd, at The Acorns, Mussoorie, Mr. John Roberts, of Meerut, aged 64 years.

GLADWIN—September 24th, at Lucknow, of quinsy, after eight days' illness, James, youngest son of Thomas Gladwin, Pleader of the Agra High Court, aged, 14 years, 11 months, and 17 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "HIMALAYA," 1,400 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

Leave Bombay	Oct.	Oct.	Leave Bussorah	Oct.	Nov.
,, Kurrachee	9	23	,, Fao	23	6
,, Guadur	10	24	,, Bushire	25	8
,, Muscat	15	27	,, Linga	27	10
,, B. Abbas	15	29	,, B. Abbas	29	12
,, Linga	16	30	,, Muscat	31	14
		Nov.			Nov.
,, Bushire	19	2	,, Guadur	3	18
,, Fao	20	3	,, Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	21	4	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 150 H.P., Commander D. G. Osborne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October, as noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

FOR SALE, one teakwood built LIFE BOAT complete. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CILMINAR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Cilminar."

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "SARRACONTA," Goddard, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Goddard will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Goddard.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1868.

ESPERANCE & Co.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.
N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.
E. & Co.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the "SNIDER RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES. Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—checks it from Scurf, and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a pearl like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles and beware of Spurious Imitations.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25, } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited). Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited (in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

One House, known formerly as Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's, overlooking Back Bay.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GARAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, will on and after the 1st day of October 1868 be continued under the style and firm of JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868. JAMES GREAVES.

NOTICE.—Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 1st day of October 1868.

JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MATERIALS of the OLD WOODEN BRIDGE, as it now stands over the Cooly Greek at Bassien, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Bassien at 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY the 8th day of October 1868.

The conditions of the sale will be made known at the time of the Auction, or may be ascertained previously on application to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tannah, 25th Sept. 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenaing's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13, Meadow Street, Bombay, begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has opened the above premises as a General Outfitting Establishment, combining a *Tailoring Department*, which is under the superintendence of a first-class English Cutter, with all other branches of the business including

Hosiery,	Hats,
Shirts,	Helmets,
Collars,	Boots,
Neckties,	Portmanteaus,
Scarves,	Overland Trunks,
Umbrellas,	Railway Rugs,

and every description of *Travelling Requisites*.

NANSEE KHYRAZ specially invites an inspection of his extensive stock of Woollens, comprising a varied assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods of the best English manufacture.

The stock being regularly replenished by monthly arrivals of the most fashionable Patterns, NANSEE KHYRAZ hopes, by being able to offer to his Customers the newest style of Goods, to meet with a continuance and increase of that support with which he has been favoured during the past fifteen years, and which it will be his aim—by prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to his care—to deserve.

All-wool Tweed Suit	from	Rs. 20
Colored Flannel Sleeping Suit	from	,, 12
Flannel Shirt	from	,, 6
Tweed Trowsers	from	,, 7
Colored Checks or Stripes	from	,, 5

FOR SALE, a single barrelled small bore match RIFLE by Henry, in case, with fittings complete.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. EZRA MOSES is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1868.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to Mr. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9428, 9429, and 9455. The Shares are now registered in Mr. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufactures.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In either case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Bisowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegent article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in superession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same, double breadth and newest pattern (especially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 2-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or with out hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen.—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pagrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHEE and CHUMBA MULL,
Umritsur, 1st Octobe 1867.

NOTICES.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).—An ad-interim DIVIDEND on the A Shares of this Bank for half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum, is payable to the Proprietors registered in the Books of this Branch.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1868.

STENCIL PLATES.—The undersigned have just received a large and varied assortment of the above, amongst which are the following:—

Sets of Alphabets of all sizes, both plain and ornamental.
Do. Figures do. do. do.
Do. Words for the use of Engineers.
Do. do. do. Architects.
Do. do. do. Solicitors.
Corners and Borders for the ornamentation of Plans and Documents.

Samples forwarded on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LADY'S HIGHLY FINISHED SCISSORS, in cases containing three pairs, just received. Price per case ... ...Rs. 8, 10, and 12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A LANCASTER'S DOUBLE BARREL CENTRAL FIRE BREECH LOADING GUN, No. 12 bore, with Cartridge-making Apparatus, and all necessary appliances complete. The above has just been received direct from the maker on Commission Sale, and may be purchased at the invoice price and charges.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ELLIOTT'S CIRCULAR POCKET THERMOMETER.—This Instrument is especially intended for Travellers. It fits into a case about the size of an ordinary Watch, in which it is perfectly secure from injury. Price ... ... Rs. 12-8

Rampart Row. THACHER, VINING, & Co.

ABNEY'S POCKET CLINOMETER, by Elliott. This Instrument will be found most useful in determining the inclines and declines of any kind of work. Price complete in case ... ... Rs. 35

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPROVED WATCH SIZED POCKET ANEROID BAROMETER, by Negretti and Zambra. This beautiful little Instrument will correctly indicate altitudes up to 20,000 feet, which being engraved upon the dial plate may be read off at once without any complicated calculations. It is compensated, and may be relied upon in any climate.

Price in German Silver Case ... ... Rs. 100
Price in Electro-plated Ornamental Case ... 115
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *or the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	,, Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	,, Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	,, Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), held at the Registered Office of the Company at 4 P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 30th day of September last—

It was proposed by Henry Forman, Esq., seconded by Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownugree, Esq.,—"That the Resolution proposed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 14th instant viz.—'That the Company be wound up voluntarily' be and is hereby confirmed."—Carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Hormusjee, Esq., seconded by Dinshaw Framjee, Esq.,—"That Mr. J. L. Scott and Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidators of the Company at a remuneration of 2½ per cent to be divided between them on the assets realized."

It was proposed as an amendment by Ruttonjee Bomanjee, Esq., seconded by Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownugree, Esq.,—"That Messrs. John Dixon and J. L. Scott be appointed Liquidators at a remuneration of 2½ per cent."

A poll having been demanded the Meeting was adjourned by the Chairman to TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of taking a poll.

And Notice is hereby given that the ADJOURNED MEETING will be held as directed by the Chairman on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1868.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanents residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he will endeavour to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that can conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Straithnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Proprietor.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE, in first-rate order, complete with Balls, Cues, Marking Boards, &c., &c.

Bombay. SOUND

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of the News.

Single Copy.....Rs. 12
Sent by Post.....4 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, the Iron Steamer "VICTORIA," belonging to His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, as she is, and now lies at Muscat, with all Stores Complete on board. Apply to JAIRAM SEWJEE, Agent to His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, 27, Bazaar Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd October 1868.

NOTICE.—A sale of the undermentioned UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES will take place at the Commissariat Stores, at the Elphinstone Bunder, on MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M.

Terms—Cash payable by lot to be removed immediately.

Triticle Flour about 400 Bags.
Compressed Forage about 1,500 Bales.
Do English Hay 3,500 Bales.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 2nd Oct. 1868.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of FRAMJEE DOMANJEE, RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE, BUNAJEE HORMUSJEE, and NOWROJEE COWASJEE, lately trading in Bombay under the name and style of F. B. CAMA & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FINAL ACCOUNT of the liquidation of this Estate, with its Vouchers, has THIS DAY been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

T. F. PUNNETT, Trustee.

Bombay, 2nd October 1868.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

धी बोंबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

धी बोंबे, बर्मा ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the Twelfth day of October instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 1st October 1868.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 19, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Liquidators and the Accounts up to 30th September 1868.

2nd.—To consider as to the best mode of disposing of the remaining Assets of the Company.

M. E. DE QUADROS,
AMBARAM KEVULRAM,
MOTICHUND MANECKCHUND,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st October 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Holme Lee's Fairy Tales. Illustrated	Rs. 3 12
Hans Andersen's ditto ditto	3 12
The Home Book of Pleasure and Instruction—for Girls. Edited by Mr. R. Valentine	5 12
Robinson Crusoe. Profusely Illustrated	3 12
Walker's English Rhyming Dictionary; by Dr. Longmuir	5 0
The Everyday Book of Natural History. Illustrated	4 8
Aunt Louisa's Keepsake. Coloured Illustrations	3 12
Songs for our Little Friend. Set to music by Mrs. E. R. Barker	0 12
The Children's Hour. 12 Songs for the little ones, with a morning and evening hymn. Set to music by Mrs. G. H. Curtois	0 12
St. Patrick's Eve; by Charles Lever	0 12
Mattie: a Stray; by author of "Owen: a waif	1 8
Carry's Confession; by ditto	1 8
The Country Gentleman; by Scrutator	1 8
Wild Flowers; or rights and wrongs; by F. W. Robinson	1 8
One and Twenty; by ditto	1 8
A Woman's Ransom; by ditto	1 8
Slaves of the Ring; by ditto	1 8
Under the Spell; by ditto	1 8
The House of Elmore; by ditto	1 8
The Rival Beauties; by Miss Pardoe	1 8
Ned Lockley the Stonian	1 8
Heckington; by Mrs. Gore	1 8
Jacob Bendixen the Jew; by Mary Howitt	1 8
The Belle of the Village; by John Mills	1 8
The Half-Sisters; by Miss Jewsbury	1 8
Olive; by author of "Head of the Family"	1 8
Married beneath him; by author of "Lost Sir Massingberd"	1 8
The Whiteboy; by Mrs. S. C. Hall	1 8
Mary Barton; by Mrs. Gaskell	1 8
The Ogilvies; by author of "John Halifax, Gent."	1 8
Cardinal Pole; by W. H. Ainsworth	1 8
Drury's Misrepresentation; by author of "Deep Waters"	1 8
The Lord Mayor of London; by W. H. Ainsworth	1 8
Deep Waters; by Anna H. Drury	1 8
Gertrude, or Family Pride; by Mrs. Trollope	1 8
The Head of the Family; by author of "Olive"	1 8
Emilia Wyndham; by Mrs. M. Caldwell	1 8
Denis Doune; by Annie Thomas	1 8
Irish Stories and Legends; by S. Lover	1 8
The Only Child; by Lady Scott	1 8
John Douglas's Vow; by Mrs. E. Jennings	1 8
Market Harborough; by Whyte Melville	1 8
Mr. Stewart's Intentions; by F. W. Robinson	1 8
Time, the Avenger; by Mrs. M. Caldwell	1 8
He would be a Gentleman; by S. Lover	1 8
Marian Withers; by G. R. Jewsbury	1 8
John Law, the projector; by W. H. Ainsworth	1 8
The Jealous Wife; by Miss Pardoe	1 8
Agatha's Husband; by author of "Olive"	1 8
The Orphans, and Caleb Field; by Mrs. Oliphant	1 8
Charles Auchester	1 8
The Bachelor of the Albany	1 8
The Queen of the Seas; by Capt. Armstrong	1 8
Tilbury Nogo; by W. Melville	1 8
My Uncle the Curate; by M. W. Savage	1 8
Mr. and Mrs. Asheton; or, the Listening Nymph	1 8
Faces for Fortunes; by Augustus Mayhew	1 8
Theo. Leigh; by Annie Thomas	1 8
Ruth; by author of "Mary Barton"	1 8
Charlie Thornhill; by G. Clarke	1 8
Mary Seaham; by Mrs. Grey	1 8
Father Darcy: an historical romance; by Mrs. M. Caldwell	1 8
The Flying Scud; by C. Clarke	1 8
The Forlorn Hope; by E. Yates	1 8
Master of the Hounds; by Scrutator	1 8
The Pretty Widow; by C. H. Ross	1 8
Always in the Way	1 2
Valentine Vox the Ventriloquist; by H. Cockton	1 8
The Wild Huntress; by Captain M. Reid	1 8
The White Chief; by ditto	1 8
Haji Baba in England; by J. Morier	1 8
Hobson's Choice; by Dutton Cook	1 8
Charles Oldfield: or, Recollections of a staff officer; by W. Russell	1 8
Stanley Thorn; by H. Cockton	1 8
Rory O'More; by S. Lover	1 8
Hector O'Halloran; by W. H. Maxwell	1 8
Tales of the Peerage; by Lady Dacre	1 8
The Hussar; by Rev. G. R. Gleig	1 8
The Only Daughter; by ditto	1 2
Emily Chester	1 8
Easton and its Inhabitants; by Hon. L. Eden	1 8
Humphrey Clinker; by Smollett	1 14
Facts in Athletics in the 19th Century	1 14
Ellen Montgomery's Book-Shelf	1 8
Evayson Men and Manners; by W. Shenstone	1 14
Lisdale; or the old house in the hollow; by Brierley	1 8
Polly; a village portrait	1 8
The Night Side of Nature; by Mrs. Crowe	1 8
Adventures of a Strolling Player; by Susarion	1 8
Doctor Jacob; by M. E. Edwards	1 14
The War Trail; by Captain M. Reid	1 8
Gilderoy; a Scottish tradition	1 8
The Parson's Daughter; by T. Hook	1 8
Sandford and Merton; by Thomas Day	1 8
Will he marry her; by John Lang	1 8
The White Wife; with other stories; by C. Bede	1 14
Miss Forrester; by Miss Edwards	1 8
Myself and my Relatives	1 14
Female Life in Prison; by a Prison Matron	1 14
Recollections of Mrs. Hector Tuffstas, &c.	1 8
Riddles and Jokes	0 12
The Man of Fortune; by A. Fonblanque	1 8
George Geith, of Fen Court; by Mrs. J. H. Riddell	1 8
Half a Million of Money; by Amelia B. Edwards	1 8
75 Brooke Street; by H. Fitzgerald	1 8
Griffith Gaunt: or, Jealousy; by C. Reade	1 8
Eccentric Personages; by W. Russell, LL.D	1 8
Paid in Full; by H. J. Byron	1 8
The Provost; by John Galt	1 8
Mrs. Brown in America; by A. Sketchley	0 12
——— at the Sea Side; ditto	0 12
Nobody's Child; by W. E. Suter	0 12
Humorous Sketches of Life; by Albert Smith	0 12
The Haunted and the Haunters. Tales from Blackwood	0 12
Outward Bound: a Merchant's Adventures	1 8
Dumbleton Common; by Hon. E. Eden	1 8
The Clives of Barcot; by Hesba Stretton	1 8
The Guardian Angel; by Author of "Elsie Venner."	1 8
Mildred's Wedding; by F. Derrick	1 8
All in the Wrong; by Theodore Hook	1 8
The Two Midshipmen; by Captain Armstrong	1 8
The Widow and the Marquess; by T. Hook	1 8
Bella Donna, &c.; by G. Dyce	1 8
Land at Last; by Edmund Yates	1 8
Sir Victor's Choice; by Annie Thomas	1 8
Dr. Goethe's Courtship: a tale of domestic life	1 8
The Flying Dutchman; by author of "Will Watch"	1 8
Cozynook; by Mrs. M. A. Bird	1 8
Captain Jacz; by C. Maitland	1 8
Queechy; by Miss E. Wetherell	1 8
The Wide Wide World; by ditto	1 8
The Old Helmet; by ditto	1 8
Melbourne House; by ditto	1 8
Tom Jones; by H. Fielding	1 8
Joseph Andrews; by ditto	1 8
Handy Andy; by S. Lover	1 8
Annals of the Parish. By John Galt	1 8
The Castaway of the Prairie. By Captain Flack	1 8
The Wigwam in the Wilderness. By ditto	1 8
Henry Dunbar. John Marchmont's Legacy. Aurora Floyd. Eleanor's Victory. Lady Lisle. The Lady's Mile. The Captain of the Vulture. Lady Audley's Secret. Birds of Prey. By Miss Braddon.—Each	1 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Pieces by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Thacker & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 3rd O.t. at 2 P.M; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday	October 3	Saturday	Nov. 14
"	" 10	"	" 21
"	" 17	"	" 28
"	" 24	"	Dec. 5
"	" 31	"	" 12
"	" 7	"	" 19
		"	" 26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October ..... 30 | December 25
November 27

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency.	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	A. M.	.....	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, &c. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry.	6 A. M.	.....	5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M, and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 2.

Rennick, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
McCarthy, Assistant Surgeon, 23rd Fusiliers, on duty, to Asseerghur.
Gain, Surgeon, Civil Surgeon Surat, on duty, to Surat.
Glen, Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, on duty, to Broach.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—2ND OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.
	Sec l	40 17s. 6d.	to £1 0s. 0d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 4 to 6	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 13 to 20	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 to 3	per ton.
Mauritius	Grain	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Oct. 2	Falkland	Pender	Moulmein.
	Modesty	Barr	Batavia.
	British Crown	McDonald	Batavia.
	Ernest (s)	Barlow	China.

The ship *Hamoody*, Nacoda, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Carnatic*, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Orient*, to China.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

KURRACHEE 2ND, 9-56 A.M.—Steamer "Euphrates" arrived from Bombay with Overland Mails at 5-30 A.M.
MADRAS 2ND, 11-15 A.M.—H. M. Steam Ship "Octavia" from Armcomalee in sight.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE 2ND 11-40 A.M.—Cable right to FAO, Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line right to Tabreez, Egyptian line right. Latest dates, Great Britain via Turkey 30th, via Russia 28th.
DEESAWEER 1ST, 8 A.M.—Office closed this day.
BOMBAY 2ND, 5-30 P.M.—Interruption Bombay Nassick Main and local.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

WE only yesterday received a list of the business that is to come before the Legislative Council on Monday—very short notice, not only to Members of Council, but to the public, who, as it happens, are deeply interested in the contemplated proceedings. For on the paper stands an order of the day and a notice of motion affecting the welfare of this port in its very essence, and of its teeming population in their daily lives. We refer to the order for the second reading of the so-called Town Dues Bill—which ought to be entitled, "A Bill for the Impoverishment of the Poor and the Obstruction of Trade in Bombay"—and to the notice of motion by Mr. Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, proposing that the impolitic and unjust imposts shall be exacted next year, and that, in this very October the Bombay Justices shall fix the rates for 1870, We are not going to complain that the pretext for this proceeding is the vote of the Justices against License-tax, because we know that the transaction was arranged as part of the campaign in favour of taxes on the necessaries of life and transit duties. But, in a matter of such moment, we do think that a longer formal notice than three days should have been given of the intention to push on the hurtful measure. It is quite true that the Honourable member who fathers the bill moved in August last that its further progress should be postponed until the first meeting after the 30th of September; but it is now nearly two months since that intention was made known, and common decency required that a fresh, formal, and ample notice should have been published. The neglect to do so is an offence against courteous usages, and savours of the sharp practice so justly condemned in private life. We are aware that the custom of the Legislative Council may be pleaded in extenuation—it is a custom more honoured in the breach than the observance—and, moreover, it is not every day that a Legislative Council is asked to strangle the trade of an imperial city. In the Home Legislature any course savouring of a surprise is certain to be condemned; it is rarely practised, never without detriment to the parties who have recourse to it: and although the rules of the Imperial Chambers will not apply here, the rules of fairness and courtesy are of universal application. Moreover, the bill now before the Council has hung over ever since 1866. A select committee was appointed to overhaul it—was that committee ever nominated? If so, did it sit and take any evidence, publicly or privately; and if it did, who has seen the report? We we believe there was some show of making a report but we make bold to say that if the report be in existence, it has not even been sent to the Members of Council. Is this a way of proceeding with the vast interests of the future as well as the present creditable to a great public body or any of its members? Nor is this all. Since the noxious bill was first introduced, the Council is no longer the same. The appointments of the members have expired by the lapse of time, and the present members took their seats and their oaths long subsequent to the first reading of the Bill. Even the Governor is a fresh Governor. Yet the previous stagse count; the bill survives; it is put on the shelf and taken from the shelf at long intervals, and precise intimation of its intermittent appearances only reach those interested a few hours before they are called upon to deal with its provisions. What is now intended is known only to its promoters; and whether they have resolved to carry it with a rush, or give time for due deliberation, is a secret, concealed from the public most concerned in safeguarding the permanent welfare of the city, and its abounding population, its mighty commerce, and its brilliant prospects. To proceed with this measure without ample formal notice is unworthy of the Legislative Council of Bombay.

We fear we cannot withdraw the comparison between our retrograde financiers and the robber chief who may chance to control a road through some mountain range. That the illustration should hurt their feelings causes us deep regret, and still more regret that their chosen organ should be put to the trouble of framing an answer. Grateful for the compassion which our ignorance excites, and appreciating the reluctance exhibited in dealing with any straight-forward and incisive argument, we are pained to say we must reiterate the unpleasant truth even at the risk of giving fresh trouble to our clever, astute, and ingenious friends in the opposite camp. Well, the answer vouchsafed to us by our much-afflicted opponent, is that "whereas the robber chief levies *his* transit dues for no service whatever, but to enrich himself, *our* transit dues are to be devoted to the interests from which they are levied." Is it so? What services have "we" rendered to trade, compared with the services which trade has rendered, is rendering, and will render, to Bombay? What has been done, what is to be done for trade? On the other hand, what has *not* trade done for Bombay? By what subtle influence has the value of houses and lands been raised? Why were reclamations undertaken? The profits of trade are derived from trade; the high profits accruing from land and house property are due to the presence of trade. Take away the trade of Bombay, and what would she be? Did "*we*" make the splendid harbour, or did "*we*" come into possession of it from the hand of the Creator? Holding the port—the gate through which trade passes—"we" speak as if "we" made the gate; just as the robber chief, holding a pass, looks upon it as a personal possession, and is kind enough to permit the transit of merchandize, providing merchandize will pay "dues." Each simply takes advantage of a natural boon. The pass remains savage, because it is held by a savage, and the only service he renders is to keep the gate open on receiving black-mail. Civilized men improve the gifts of the gods, and their pass does not remain savage. But for these improvements, in Bombay as elsewhere, they *pay*. The "services" rendered are rightly met by a revenue derived from purely local taxation, not from passing wealth. Taxes on imports and exports are taxes, are burdens, imposed for services already paid for. Mr. Mill is cited against us, because he approves of tolls on bridges and roads—that is taxes for "definite services" rendered. But "we are quite satisfied" that Mr. Mill when he wrote the passage to justify turnpikes and bridge rates, never thought it could be distorted into an apology for an elaborate scheme to lay the staple transit trade of a great port under contribution for local purposes. If Mr. Mill's remarks can be stretched so far as to cover the proposed levy, there is no reason why every fishing village on the coast, every inland town, which is civilized enough to have roads and not forbid the use of them, should not levy tolls. What is justifiable in Bombay will hold water at Surat, and the Kattywar chiefs would be quite justified in imitating the example our sages hold up before them. We shall be told that we are doctrinaires, incapable of taking due account of circumstances, &c. I we shall learn that Bombay is an exceptional place and must be exceptionally treated; and that what is honourable and expedient here would be wrong and oppressive in Kattywar or Canara. But it is because we are not doctrinaires—that shot from our friend the enemy, is wide of the mark—because we do take account of circumstances, and look before and after, that we fight this proposal—an anachronism, born too late by three hundred years—to raise a revenue by levying transit duties. We fight it in the very interests of those whose welfare we are ready to promote, but whose delusions and prejudices we scorn to flatter. After all we ought to be satisfied with our opponents. They inflict on us a compassionate rebuke for our presumption in likening their policy to that of a robber chief; take us to school and kindly point out our error. They preach a doctrine about payment for services rendered; but in the end the naked truth comes out. The "geographical situation [of Bombay] makes it the market in which the merchants of India, Asia, and Europe *are forced to meet* for the interchange of the commodities which they have for sale." Therefore tax them. "The geographical position of my pass," says the leader of a mountain tribe, "makes it the road through which merchants must go to reach a market." Let them pay for using the gifts of nature.

We pointed out, in a previous article, that the suggested black-mail would affect two parties—the consumer and producer—and that a small increase or decrease in the price of cotton would govern its production at a profit or loss. How are we answered? We are told that "Wingate" discovered that Indian cotton might be taxed because the price was not determined by the cost of production. We did not say it was. That is a separate subject of discussion. What we did say was that if the price of Indian cotton were artificially raised by an export duty, and it became dearer than the cotton of other countries, the European manufacturers would cease to buy. The cost of production, whatever may determine that, was not under consideration—the cost in the market, increased by a duty—was. The cost of production may remain exactly the same, but the cost of the article in Liverpool may be so augmented by the wisdom of Bombay that it will not find purchasers so plentiful, and if that does not diminish production, Indian growers must be, like Indian cotton, very exceptional phenomena. "The belief that an export duty, or town due, would raise the price of the staple to the consumer, is as absolutely opposed to fact, as it is possible for any belief to be. *It would fall on the mofussil*, just where in equity it ought to fall." Poor Mofussil! The natives—providing they do not life in Bombay—are to suffer, equally with the "foreign interests," viz. wit, the traders, whom it is proposed to "reach;" and the budding prosperity of the cotton districts, which it has taken years to foster, is to be treated as wantonly as that by which has made Bombay—its Trade!

But, we repeat, until the contrary is proved, we will not believe that the Legislative Council will sanction measures, alike Impolitic and Unjust, and hostile to those very interests which it has hitherto so ably promoted and sustained—and which false friends now are not we willing to betray, Heaven forgive them!

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day shows an upward tendency.

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

The Manchester Market is quiet, and prices are quiet unchanged.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE CHINA MAIL.

GALLE, OCT. 2, 3-56 P. M.,

THE mail steamer "China" from China anchored at 3-25 P. M. She left Hongkong on the 18th and Singapore on the 26th September.

Jeddo is still in a very disturbed state.

Serious outrages have occurred near Chinkeang and Kew Keang. The British Consulate at Chinkeang had been threatened. Mr. Medhurst, H. M.'s Consul at Shanghai, proceeded with a British force to that part and succeeded in getting the president to quell the disturbances.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 17TH SEPT.

OPIUM—		
Malwa	dlrs.	650 per chest.
Patna (new)	"	617 "
Benares (new)	"	608 "
EXCHANGE—On London—At		six months—
Bank		4s. 7d.
Private		4s. 7¼d.
On India		Rs. 231.

Rice—In demand for Japan.
Cotton—Steady.
Steamers arrived—From Bombay: on 5th instant, "Norna"; on 7th instant, "China": From Calcutta, on 9th instant, "Arratoon Apear" on 10th "American."

SHANGHAI, 11TH AUG.

OPIUM—		
Malwa	taels	495 per chest.
Patna (new)	"	465 "
EXCHANGE—On London—At six months—		
Bank		6s. 1½d.
Private		6s. 1¾d.
On India		Rs. 307.

REFERRING to a recent article in this journal on India and Ireland, and the statement that the ideas therein advocated were suggested by "one who has great experience, large knowledge, and considerable insight," the "Times of India" modestly remarks—

"We do not know to whom our contemporary refers, unless it be to the author of certain articles which appeared, in the early part of the present year, upon this subject in our own columns, and which attracted some attention at home, upon their appearance in our *Overland Summary* there."

We can assure our contemporary, (knowing we shall be believed,) that we did not steal his thunder; and that the reference was *not* to his able contributor, whose articles we have never had the advantage of perusing, and of whose existence we are entirely ignorant.

WE are very glad to hear that Mr. Gunputrao Moroba Pitale, the librarian, head clerk, and very efficient assistant to the Registrar of the University of Bombay, has received the permission of H. M. the Queen to publish a Mahratti translation of the book entitled "Leaves from a Journal of our life in the Highlands," which has afforded so much enjoyment to the subjects of Her Majesty in Great Britain and the Colonies, and indeed wherever the English language is spoken. Mr. Gunputrao has received from the English publishers of the work, by the express permission of the Queen, all the casts of the illustrations to the original work, and these will be used for the production of illustrations to the Mahratti translation. It is also proposed, we believe, to have a Guzerati translation of the work, and thus through the medium of the two principal languages of this presidency, a book by the Queen will be made available for the enjoyment of the princes, the chiefs, and the people of Western India, in their own languages. We wish Mr. Gunputrao success in his spirited undertaking, and hope he may succeed in finding numerous patrons amongst the Princes, Sirdars, Chiefs, and wealthy native merchants, in a matter so worthy of any patronage they can bestow.

WE yesterday received the prospectus of a scheme for holding a grand fair at Kurrachee during the Christmas week of this year, which if carried out in its entirety will not only provide the inhabitants of that dull station and the neighbourhood with a very pleasant means of amusement, but will also be of considerable commercial and social advantages. A large and influential committee of management has been formed, and sub-committees have been appointed to make arrangements for the different sections, to receive contributions, &c. The different committees are now busy making preliminary arrangements, and a plan on a large scale of the grounds covered by the Masonic and Frere Halls, with the vacant spaces between them, has been made by Mr. Treppass with a view to marking off the manner in which the booths, &c., are to be arranged. The fair will comprise an exhibition of machinery and mechanical contrivances, the sale of wares and other articles for presentation as gifts of the season, shows of vegetables, fruits, and flowers, poultry and cattle shows, games, and other sources of recreation and amusement. The Frere Hall apartments are to be devoted to the exhibition of the products and manufactures of the province, and objects of curiosity; and they will also be used for the sale of articles manufactured in the schools and of military workshops of Kurrachee and Hyderabad, and by the soldiers' wives. Colonel Phayre has intimated to the committee of management that the objects of the fair have been thoroughly explained throughout the frontier district, and probably the kafilas and frontier traders will flock to the fair and drive a brisk trade. The Commissioner in Scinde, the Collector, and the Major General commanding the Division have promised to give their support to the fair, and we have no doubt that the energetic measures being taken by the different committees must make the gathering a complete success. It is proposed that an excursion steamer should run from Bombay to Kurrachee with visitors to the fair, and Christmas being a general holiday many would no doubt be happy to take a run from Bombay to Kurrachee to participate in the fun of the fair.

DHURMSALA, 23rd September.—"Another earthquake at early dawn this morning, being the third within a few days."—*Correspondent of "Delhi Gazette."*

MOOLTAN, 23rd September.—"Captain Gillespie, our popular and energetic Brigade Major, having obtained his majority by the death of Major Dawson, of H. M.'s 106th Regiment, is shortly about to vacate his appointment at this station and proceed to Umballa, where he will assume command of the 106th Regiment. His departure will be regretted by every one, as he was deservedly popular and esteemed among all ranks. Captain Seagrim, recently appointed, Brigade Major at Barreilly, has been transferred to this place in room of Major Gillespie. I understand the Muleteers of Captain Roddy's train and also those of Captain Cadell's, are fast being paid up and discharged, now the sickness among them is beginning to abate. Not far short of 100 deaths have occurred among the various batches during their enforced detention at Mooltoon, and it is a cause of extreme thankfulness that the disease has not spread beyond their own immediate camp."—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 26th September 1868.
OPEN 397¼ MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	31,708	4 3
Merchandize	"	19,901	11 1
Back Bay Earth Trains	"	189	0 0
Electric Telegraph	"	254	1 0
Total Rs...		52,143	0 4
Corresponding Week in September 1867. OPEN 306 MILES.			
Coaching		26,802	7 7
Merchandize		42,191	6 4
Electric Telegraph		350	9 0
Total Rs...		69,344	4 11
Decrease		17,201	6 7

BOMBAY.

THE further notice the Evening Gun will be fired at 8-30 P. M.

THE present Brigade office will be closed to-morrow, consequent on the removal of the establishment to the Town Hall.

THE vacation of the High Court will commence on Wednesday the 14th instant, and end on Monday the 9th November—both days inclusive.

THE next Criminal Sessions for the Presidency of Bombay will commence on 20th November. The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould will be the presiding Judge.

THE following passengers will sail to-day per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Ganges*, Captain Dundas, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton.—Captain Mostyn, Mrs. Adey and three children, Mrs. Dobbs and child, and Messrs. R. A. Houstoun, H. Murray, Worrall, A. Smith, Hyne, and Rushton.
For Marseilles.—Colonel Aitchison, Captain and Mrs. Kinder and Child, Mrs. Mallaby and infant, Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, Mr. Bassano, and Mr. Turcan.
For Suez.—Lieutenant Oldham, R. E., and Mr. H. Mamigonian.
For Aden.—Major General Tremenheere.

THE following is the programme of music to be played this evening, at the Esplanade Band Stand, by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I.:—

March.....
Overture ..."La Figlia del Regimento".....Donizetti.
Waltz ....."Village Rose".....D'Albert.
Duetto from "Luisa Miller" ... .Verdi
Air and Variations.....Beepsant.
Quadrille..."Denmark".....Godfrey.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. steamer "Emeu," Captain Barlow, sailed yesterday to China with 894 chests of Malwa opium, 737 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr. H. Keir. For Melbourne—Mr. J. Lewis. For Hongkong—Mr. George Shire and Mr. George W. Korne.

IMAM KHAN, the Mussulman who at the last sessions was sentenced to be hanged for having murdered a havildar at the Residency of Bushire, will be executed at the County Jail on Monday morning. As to the man who murdered his wife at Mahim, it has been alleged in a petition to Government that he is insane, and at present an enquiry is being conducted into his state of mind.

WE are happy to state the Bombay Native General Library has received the following donations to the "new book fund." From the Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Rs. 1,000 in a Government four per cent. promissory note and Rs. 100 in cash; from Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, Rs. 1,100 for the purchase of a Government five per cent. promissory note for Rs. 1,000; from Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit a Government five per cent promissory note for Rs. 1,000.

THE ship "Stag" was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning about five. Some boat's crews from the ships around speedily came to help to quench the smoking cargo. The fire is said to have arisen from spontaneous combustion. It is worthy of notice that one boat's crew that had been helping with others, was seen to leave the ship in an intoxicated state. The result was that in that little boat, crowded with men, a fight ensued and the whole company most narrowly escaped being submerged in the water.

WE are sorry to hear that Mr. William Wrigley, who for five years past has been manager of the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company, died of fever yesterday. Mr. Wrigley was well known in Bombay, and particularly amongst the native community. He was very much liked by the employees of the company, and his remains were followed to the grave by upwards of 500 of the engineers and other work people.

WE have been requested to state that a meeting of the Budivardhak Sabha is to be held at seven o'clock this evening, in the house of Sett Motee Raghunath, Mombadavee Chokee, when Kavi Narmadashankar Lalshankar will deliver a lecture on Superstition *versus* Reform, and read from the "Narva Kavita" some select pieces on the same subject. The public is

who had said he could not get access to any of the books. Of course Mr. Punnett had denied him these books, but here was a *verbatim* copy of the entries on these private books, so that the presumption was Dossabhoy had got at the books by a silver key. There was no doubt that he had got it:—and got it too pucka, word for word. There was an entry there that the Bank of Bombay had taken 4 annas per rupee, but notwithstanding this Mr. Bendir had thought the respondent was good for the full amount; and their Lordships of course knew the *modus operandi* of such people—that they got one influential association to accept a small payment, and then made that a fulcrum by which to get others to accept the same. In another part Dossabhoy said that Mr. Bendir had noted that he would be content with Rs. 1000 for the claim and added that he presumed that Mr. Bendir had given Mr. Punnet his information in the hurry and bustle of leaving India. But what right on earth had he to presume anything of the sort? There was not a shadow of evidence, that such was the case, the list was in point of fact handed to Mr. Punnett a week before Mr. Bendir's absence.

Sir Charles Sargent remarked that the only evidence of a compromise seemed to be the statement by Dossabhoy and the corroboration by Mr. Bendir's memorandum.

The Chief Justice remarked that he did not see anything in addition to what Sir Charles Sargent had stated.

Mr. White then concluded by contending that Mr. Bendir could if he chose refrain at any time from carrying out a proposed compromise if it had not been sanctioned by the Court; that there was no evidence Mr. Bendir had ever agreed to a compromise; and that at any rate the compromise was not one which the Court should sanction.

Mr. McCulloch also addressed the court on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. Pigot then addressed the Court contending that Mr. Bendir had the power to make the compromise, and that there had been sufficient evidence before Sir Joseph Arnould to satisfy him that the compromise had been effected.

The Chief Justice said that if Mr. Pigot wished to rest the case on the affidavits they would be prepared to decide the case, but the Court thought it would be more satisfactory to have an affidavit as to the facts, and then they could decide as to what ought to be done by liquidators. They could not hold that there was at present sufficient evidence of a compromise with Mr. Binder.

Sir Charles Sargent concurred, and said there was a difficulty especially since the present liquidator had told them the compromise had not been one for the interest of the company.

Mr. Pigot replied that he thought that had been a little overstated,—the liquidator spoke as to his opinions of Dossabhoy's position in January, and gave no reasons. With this expression of opinion by the Court however he would not proceed further with the case at present.

The case was then postponed till the 10th December, till the respondent should procure Mr. Bendir's affidavit.

WEATHER REPORTS.

The following are the official reports of the weather in the under-named districts during the fortnight ending 15th September:—

BROACH SUB-COLLECTORATE.

In Wagra and Ahmode talooks the sowing of rubbee was commenced and had considerably progressed. Rain was still wanting for rice crops in all the talooks and for cotton crops in Broach. The state of general health was good, and the cattle were free from disease.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.

The fall of rain was seasonable in all the eastern talooks, and the crops were in a thriving condition, except in Malseerus, Jaolee, and Shirala, where they were suffering for want of sufficient moisture. The sowing of rubbee was commenced in some of the villages of Malseerus talook. The state of health was good, only three deaths having occurred in Malseerus from cholera.

RUTNAGHEERY COLLECTORATE.

The want of rain for every sort of crops was felt in all the talooks. There was a slight fall at Dapooleo early in the fortnight, but for the latter part there appeared no symptoms of a wet weather setting in, and it was feared the absence of rain would reduce the rice produce by one-fifth. There appeared to be no vigour in naglee, wurree, kurreck, and teel crops in coming out of the ground. The districts were said to be healthy. Cattle were partially attacked by the cow-pox.

SCOTCH PLANTS AND NATIVE CHIEFS

The Maharaja of Jeypore gave a prize of £20 and a silver medal to the University of Edinburgh for the best Herbarium of Scottish flower ing plants and ferns. It is just possible that His Highness' interest in Scottish ferns may have been awakened by his physician, Dr. Valentine, as we observe in the prospectus of the Botanical department of the University of Edinburgh the following notification:

"Prize of twenty pounds with silver medal offered by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore through his physician Dr. Colin Valentine, for the best Herbarium of Scottish flowering plants and ferns.—A. CRAIG CHRISTIE."

The Herbarium, we think, ought to be sent to the Raja. It would be amusing to witness its reception if it was, and to see him turning over and over the pages with the dry leaves sticking to them. We take it, he would think it very dear for two hundred rupees.

We cannot sympathise with the practice, on the contrary we strongly condemn it, of getting native chiefs and wealthy men in India, to give their money to objects with which it is totally impossible they can have any sympathy. It looks to us like picking a man's pocket. It is all very well to say that it is much better to spend money on a worthy object, the encouragement of science for instance, than on dancing girls or drinking. But the coffers of native chiefs need not always be drained for these bad purposes. We cannot avoid the conviction that there might have been found some charitable object nearer Jeypore than Edinburgh, and nearer the sympathies of a Rajpoot than the plants and ferns of Scotia's soil, upon which the money might not unprofitably have been expended.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 29.

THIBET.

It is a great pity the Government of India does not make some provision for keeping the world informed of the doings and condition of some of its neighbours. We do not advocate political interference with their affairs, but only the dissemination of that knowledge concerning them which the world has a right to expect at our hands. Thibet is supposed to be a dependency of our good ally the Emperor of China, yet it is less known than many of the regions of Central Africa. Of its system of Government, the political parties into which its people are divided, and their relative strength, we know but little more than a few scattered notices appearing from time to time in the Indian papers. The result is seen in the feebleness of the efforts made by the Indian Government to serve the French Missionaries at Batong. It would almost seem that the impotency of the Central Government at Pekin, in conjunction with that exclusion from the rest of the world which Thibet has hitherto enjoyed, is fast causing the country to drift into anarchy and barbarism. The hold of its priesthood on the Himalayan States—Nepal, Sikkim and Bhootan,—has been so loosened as to make these countries practically independent of the Grand Llama. Left thus to itself, Thibet has sunk into a chronic state of internecine strife, almost as hopeless as that which has so long prevailed in Bhootan. Just now the rumour is, that the Thibetan troops have concentrated towards the East, in order to oppose the inroads of a chief known as the Rajah of Naukroom. It would be well if the Government instructed its Agents at Khatmandoo and Leh to carefully collect as much information as possible relating to Thibet, publishing the results from time to time. It is scarcely to the credit of such a Government as that of India, that it should be easier for Bishop Rigandet at Rangoon, than for Colonel Lawrence at Khatmandoo, to receive information from Thibet.—*Englishman, Sept.* 26.

THE GARROW HILLS.

COLONEL HOUGHTON'S Report on the Administration of the Garrow Hills during the past year is on the whole very satisfactory. The results are summed up in the following paragraph:—"There have been none of the outrages committed so frequently in times past. There has been a minimum of crime. The three villages in rebellion in 1866 voluntarily tendered allegiance, and one village, not before acknowledging our rule, made its submission." The Garrows are described as savages, but they conducted themselves very well notwithstanding—in fact very much like civilized beings. Thus when Lieutenant Williamson, the Assistant Commissioner, was deputed, in November last, with a police force, to found a settlement on the hills from whence he could check the lawless depredations of the Garrows, they treated him in the most hospitable manner possible. When he had arrived at Toora, which he had fixed upon for his head-quarters, he found huts already erected for the accommodation of himself and party, as well as at every stage along the route he travelled. They must be a gentlemanly race of savages after all, these Garrows. Though "they lie in wait to surprise and murder solitary individuals, whether they be men, women or children," yet they paid the license tax without a murmur, which was illegally imposed upon some of them by the Assistant Commissioner. In time, perhaps, we may make something of a race who are so tractable in our hands as to prepare the birch to whip themselves. They have already taken to the profession of Christianity, and apparently with a will. Two of them have assumed the character of missionaries, and have established four schools, which are already attended by twenty-one girls and one hundred and eleven boys.—*Pioneer, Sept.* 25.

MR. GOSCHEN ON LOCAL TAXATION.

(*Concluded from Yesterday's Gazette.*)

But there was another difficulty in generalizing our expenditure for great works, and localizing other burdens. Every district retained its local instincts, and now considered itself entitled to a certain portion of the expenditure of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Their local interests must be guarded, they must have a fair share of money spent on their particular locality. This was perfectly natural, but what was the result? Either injustice or waste. It was unjust to spend a great deal on one portion, and very little on another, out of the common fund, while other burdens remained localized; but it was very wasteful, on the other hand, to say that a district which did not want improvements so much, ought nevertheless to have the money spent on it, because of the portion which it had contributed on the Board of Works. Local interests would be powerful, and money would be voted according to their pressure, instead of such expenditure being selected which would, generally speaking, be of the greatest advantage to the community. Such was the position of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The local burdens of London were about £3,500,000. The Committee on Local Taxation, presided over by his hon. and learned friend the Member for the Tower Hamlets (Mr. Ayrton) had issued a most valuable report, which stated the taxation of the metropolis at £2,800,000, but there was an error in the addition of £100,000. The correct amount would have been £2,900,000. However, the real aggregate to be believed to be £3,500,000, because to the sum stated in the report of the Committee must be added the coal and wine duties and certain other items. The total burdens borne by the metropolis were not less than £3,500,000, consisting, in round members, of the following items:—Poor rates, £1,250,000, local rates, £1,000,000, the Metropolitan Board of Works, £750,000, and the police £500,000. Was it possible to effect any reduction in the expenditure under any of these heads? The poor rates were likely to increase rather than to diminish, seeing that during the last two years there had been an increase in the pauperism of the metropolis of 20 per cent. So far from the expenditure under the head of local rates being too great, complaints were constantly made that the metropolis was not sufficiently cleansed. It was of course impossible to hope that the expenditure of the Board of Works could be reduced, and it was equally impossible that the police could be maintained at a less cost than was at present incurred. There was no hope, then, of reduction in expenditure. On the contrary they must look for an increase, and if projected metropolitan improvements were to be carried out, they must provide more money. But the next question was, where was the money to come from? It was useless to speak of fresh improvements, unless they were prepared to face the question of where the money was to come from. He had heard no suggestions on that point. In drawing the attention of the house to the question, he could not avoid touching on one point in the domain of political economy. It was frequently said that taxing the occupiers of the rateable property, was, in fact, taxing the owners of such property, and that it was useless to attempt to relieve the occupiers by reducing the amount of the rates, because the only result of such a proceeding would be to put so much into the pockets of the landlords. He admitted that if these burdens upon property were paid by the owners, he should make the same objection to continuing to lay all new burdens upon one kind of property; but he did not believe they were taxing the owners in laying on additional rates upon houses in the east end of London. The occupiers of rateable property certainly thought that they were the parties most deeply interested, because every movement to increase the rates was always opposed by them, and Government also were evidently of opinion that the occupiers paid the rates, inasmuch as they had founded their Reform Bill on the supposition that the occupiers paid the rates. Hon'ble members must bear in mind that there was a marked difference between the case of the owners of land and the occupiers of the houses. In the case of rates upon land it must be remembered that the taxed commodity would not be removed or increased, and that therefore any increase of rate fell upon the owner. But in the case of houses, though the house could be removed when once built, the putting of capital into houses continued, and would be affected by taxation on the commodity to be supplied. Adam Smith, Ricardo, and Mr. Mill all concurred in this, that the building rent in the case of houses was far more important than the ground rent, and that so far as rates fell on the building rent, so far they were borne by the occupiers. Now, if that were true, if they came to that conclusion, the result would be that they were overtaxing one of the greatest necessaries of life of the working man. The fact was that the taxation of house property in London was reaching a point which most seriously hampered any improvements being effected in the dwelling-houses of the working classes. It was for this reason that he had gone into the political economy of the case. The question was—Did the occupier pay the rate or not? for if he did, he was now taxed up to a point which was preventing capital going into the building trade. The only margin lay in the quality of the house, and the builder would hesitate to invest his capital when he knew that the working classes could pay only a certain amount of rent, and that would be absorbed by taxes. Where house property was taxed beyond a certain point, the quality of the house must deteriorate as compared with the rent paid. It was only possible for owners to make cottage property pay in the east end of London by neglecting sanitary arrangements, by permitting overcrowding, and by dealing with the property in a manner that was unsatisfactory and unprofitable to the community at large. It might be said that wages would rise and would enable the working classes to pay the increased rents. But competition in other towns less heavily taxed prevented that, still it was easy to understand the reluctance of the working classes of the east end of London to work for less than a certain amount of wages, for they knew, and indeed alleged, that should they consent to do so, they would be unable to pay the heavy rents that were exacted from them. The present rate of taxation made it, in fact, a work of difficulty to house the population. He for one would not attempt to meet the difficulty at the public expense, but if anything could be done to re-adjust the taxation, the state of things might be improved; at all events, it would not be aggravated or made worse. If more money were wanted, it would not be possible to raise it by an increase of the rates. That source of revenue was clearly already exhausted. No more could be raised from rates than was raised now. Again, he asked, where was the money to come from? He might ask, could Paris teach us anything? He was afraid not. Paris was extremely extravagant, spending £5,500,000 in one year as ordinary expenditure, besides £4,500,000 as extraordinary expenditure—that is to say, £9,000,000 in one year, or as much as our Board of Works would spend in ten. £4,000,000 of this were raised by taxes, which would be utterly impossible in this country—he meant the *octroi*. We had, it was true, a little *octroi* of our own, which Sir John Thwaites, thinking that the people paid more readily when the tax was indirect, and hidden from their eyes, was anxious to increase—namely, the coal and wine duties. But, apart from that, when they contrasted Paris with London, would they consent to pay the same kind of *octroi* to anything like the same extent? ["No, no!"] People pointed to the magnificent improvements which had been effected in Paris; but they forgot that nearly every trade was being driven from that city in consequence of the enormous expenditure those alterations had occasioned, being met by a vast increase in the amount of taxation. After the *octroi*, Paris had another considerable source of revenue. They received more assistance from the Government than we had here. But could we look for money in that direction? Would the State increase its contributions for municipal purposes? His right hon. friend the member for South Lancashire would be too vigilant a guardian of the public purse to permit that, though he (Mr. Goschen) thought the tax on hackney carriages might very well be given up for the benefit of the metropolis; but he much feared that we were shut out completely from Imperial assistance. But there was a third resource, though a small one, which Paris possessed. On certain taxes levied for Imperial purposes—such as the taxes on real and personal property; on licences and windows—a small percentage—a percentage added to and not deducted from the Imperial taxes went into the municipal treasury. He did not see how we could avail ourselves of similar resources, though possibly there was to be found in the idea the germ of a plan which might be feasible; but it was too distant at the present moment; and still they had to ask, where the money was to come from? He believed there was a motion before the house for the continuance of the coal and wine duties. But the proceeds of those duties had already been mortgaged as far as the year 1882; and, consequently, if their continuance were guaranteed even for another ten years, the sum raised would be very small—so small, indeed, that it would be swallowed up in the first improvements contemplated by the Metropolitan Board of Works, even if it should prove more than sufficient to defray the expenditure in connection with schemes, the Bills for which had already been read a first time in their house. Then came the proposal, which had been introduced two years before, that a rate should be made on the owners of rateable property in the metropolis. Now, that was a tax that would certainly relieve the occupiers to some extent—those, at all events, who possessed leases—though he doubted whether it would relieve those not so protected, who held from week to week or quarter to quarter. It was, however, a measure which appeared to be just in itself, and he felt sure that it would again come before the house. He thought it was but fair that those whose property would be benefitted by the improvements should contribute towards the expense; and though it might be argued that the tenant received the more immediate advantage, and should therefore be the party liable, it was evident that in the majority of cases the metropolitan improvements conferred no immediate benefit either to the occupier or to the owner. He certainly could see no injustice in the proposal that those who derived enormous incomes from the metropolis should contribute towards the improvements that were necessary. A further measure would be to couple a slight increase of the rates all over the metropolis. When a man paid 7*s.* in the pound, it was very difficult to get him to consent to the imposition of even an additional 1d., but those whose rates amounted to only about 2*s.* 6d. or 3*s.* in the pound could bear an increase without any great hardship being inflicted. The difficulty arose from the east end being overtaxed, and that therefore they had no margin to deal with. He had heard it said that the middle and upper classes in the west end of the town on an average paid one-tenth of their income in the shape of house-rent. Taking the rates at 3*s.* in the pound, or 15 per cent. on rent, it might be estimated that they contributed 1½ per cent. of their incomes to municipal purposes, or rather, at the usual scale of assessment, at two-thirds of the real value, 1 per cent. only. On the other hand an artizan or a working man in the east of London paid one-fifth of his income for house-rent. Out of perhaps a week he would have to pay 5*s.* at the least for what was oftentime very inferior accommodation. The rates on that rent often amounted to 30 per cent., and it might be considered that a person thus situated paid 6 per cent. of his income for municipal purposes, while 1 per cent. only was paid at the west end. The rate, if equalized, would, he acknowledged, be high. It might be 3*s.* 9d. or even 4*s.*, but then it should be remembered that every additional 1d. would yield a revenue of £67,000 a year. He would, however, ask if there should be only one kind of property liable to taxation to municipal purposes. Was it absolutely impossible that any other property besides house and land should be made to contribute to local taxes? He feared he should frighten the house if he allowed the words "municipal income tax" to escape from his lips, but if the house declared that other kinds of property should not be made liable, he could not see how further metropolitan improvements could be effected. He did not for one moment wish to shift existing burdens from one shoulder to another, but the difficulty of finding where the money was to come from was one that they must face if they wished to see the carrying out of improvements which were generally acknowledged to be necessary. Some would, perhaps, say that immediately a special tax was imposed for improving the metropolis, the desire for improvements would cease; but he did not think that feeling would be general, and even if it assumed any considerable proportions, there was still the impossibility of leaving London in its present state, staring them in the face. But the difficulty arose, how could a tax such as he had indicated be localized? He thought, if the principle were once accepted, that he could make a suggestion by which such a resource could be made available. If Parliament and the country should decide it to be just that a tax, say of 1d., should be levied upon income for municipal purposes, he would propose that it should be accepted, and the local community having been granted that 1d., should say to the State, "We have a tax that will be difficult for us to raise, and you have one of similar value which we could collect with ease. Suppose we exchange, we will give you that 1d. on the income tax to which you have consented in just impost for municipal purposes, and do you give us the house duty." The house duty amounts to £1,000,000. 1d. on the income tax would amount to a little more, and the house tax could very well be collected by the local authorities. If a disposition existed on the part of holders of property to contribute towards the improvements of the municipality in which their houses were situated, the plan he proposed could, he felt sure, be easily carried out. He had not placed upon the paper any string of resolutions, but trusted the house would acquit him of having been vague in that which he desired to effect. He had raised the question as to where the money was to be found, and he had done his best to answer it, and also to show that there had been a continuous increase in the burdens of rateable property. He had not embodied his views in resolutions, because he had thought it better that the matter should be discussed as a whole, apart from any question of local polemics, and when the house could consider dispassionately what had been the expenditure of the Metropolitan Board, and what had been the return for it. They had come to the end of their resources, but they were only at the beginning of improvements which were absolutely necessary. They must make up their minds what was to be done, and where the money was to come from; and he trusted the house would not allow any financial difficulties to block the way of those progressive improvements in the metropolis which the omission of former callous and improvident generations had imposed as a paramount duty upon a more prosperous, but also, he trusted, a more humane and conscientious age.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your contradicting a report in your paper this morning which is calculated to do me injury. It is concerning one Haroum Mahomed who obtained an *ex parte* decree against one Dr. Charles Kirkman in the Small Cause Court. Now, I know that I am the only one by that name in Bombay. A summons was left at my bungalow to which a bill was attached dated July 1867 for Rs. 70 odd. Knowing it was not for me, as I only *arrived in Bombay from Central India, 3rd June* 1868, I took no notice of it. So you may imagine my surprise at reading the report in this day's issue of your journal.

In conclusion I would state that I called at the plaintiff's house this morning, who before witnesses acknowledged that I had never been in his shop before, neither had I ever purchased anything of him.—Yours, &c.,

CHARLES KIRKMAN.

Bombay, 12th October.

THE PERSIAN GULF AT REST.

(*Times of India, Oct.* 2.)

MAHOMED BIN KULEEF, late chief of Bahrein, is a fugitive and outlaw; his fort, war vessels and ordnance are destroyed; the demands of the Bombay Government on Bahrein, and its marauding ally Guntter, in respect of the plunder of the traders of Abbotabaee, have been complied with to the full; and once more there is security for all henceforth in the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf. Such, in brief, is the result of the much baffled cruise of H. M.'s steam-ship "Vigilant" which left Bombay about ten weeks ago, in response to a requisition for armed assistance made on this Government by Colonel Pelly, the British Resident of Bushire and Agent in the Gulf. The occasion for the request will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The said Mahomed of Bahrein, an old acquaintance of Colonel Pelly's—for the two had given each other much trouble aforetime—had fallen upon certain Banian traders and other peaceable "British subjects" of sorts, who mostly resided in the little maritime State of Abbotabaee, and had fleeced them of goods and money to the tune of several lakhs. In this the brigand of Bahrein had been cordially aided by the neighbouring maritime chief of Guntter. These lawless proceedings having a great tendency to become contagious, were regarded by Col. Pelly with much anxiety, and he proceeded very promptly to demand that a stop should be put to them and that reparation should be made to the sufferers. For the first of these demands Colonel Pelly's moral influence had sufficed; but to ensure restitution and prevention more weighty arguments were needed. These last that active officer would no doubt have applied at once to the case of Bahrein, had it not been for an unlucky oversight on the part of those who should have equipped the "Sinde," a small steamer of the Bombay Marine, used by Col. Pelly as a despatch boat. This vessel was duly provided with powder, sufficient, no doubt, to blow up the whole fort of Bahrein; but there were neither shot nor shell on board, in default of which Mahomed, the then successful rover, felt himself at liberty to defer acceding to the demand for restitution of spoil. Hence the Resident found himself constrained to pepper the Sheikh with remonstrances and threats, while weary months were consumed in tedious endeavours to obtain the aid of a Royal Navy vessel, the whole of the squadron of this station being with the Commodore at Annesley Bay. For several months and by the naval authorities; and when Commodore Heath sailed away to his new station, on the Coast of Africa, he gave a tardy intimation that a vessel should be sent when the season became suitable for operations in the Gulf. The Indian Government then supported Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in ordering Captain Brown, R. N., of H M's "Vigilant," to proceed to the Gulf, and all the business has been got through, full two months before any ship would have been available under the regulations of the Admiralty. Ships of the Bombay Marine have now been available for several weeks; but the "Vigilant" being ready at the time, the standing rules of the Royal Navy were aside in deference to the emergency,

Scarcely any details of the operations in the Gulf, since the arrival there of the "Vigilant," are yet to hand. It is not likely there can be much interest attaching to them; but the general results of which we have sufficient account are very complete and satisfactory. All the demands of the Resident have been acceded to, and additional guarantees have been taken for the maintenance of maritime peace. To this end it was found needful to use force only against the Chief of Bahrein, whose defences and munitions of war were disposed of as already described. Nothing is said about Guntter. Probably he disgorged the Banians' piece-goods and rupees before coercion could be applied. For anything that appears, he may have joined with all the rest of the chiefs, who at last made common cause before the Resident, in denouncing Sheik Mahomed as the head and front of the offending. He it was, they all aver, who instigated the plunder and piracy, and as he had fled, refusing to meet Colonel Pelly, there was nothing for it but to take the word and bonds of these present, that peace should be kept for the future. The chief men of Bahrdin agreed that the Sheikh who had fled should be cast out henceforth, and that his brother and the leading chiefs should alone rule in the island. It remains to be seen how this arrrngement will stand the test of those replies and protest which, in one shape or other, will some day be put in by the futigive. Undoubtedly it was the best plan that could be adopted at the time, and we are inclined to think that the troublesome Sheikh was exceptionally fierce amongst the valiant or reckless tribes of the Gulf. There is reason to hope that commerce is now making its inherently pacifying influence felt in the Gulf, and that the thorough, though tardily applied punishment inflicted on this turbulent chief will go far to reassure the traders and pearl fishers for long time to come. At any rate, these classes have now been profuse in their expressions of gratitude for the deliverance effected by the aid of the "Vigilant" and the two or three vessels of the Bombay Marine which had gathered up in response to Colonel Pelly's requisitions. That officer expresses his thanks to Captain Brown, of the "Vigilant," and the officers of the "Sir Hugh Rose," the "Sinde," and the "Clyde," for their cordial co-operation afforded under severe exposure to the intense heat which at this season is wafted across from "Araby the Blest." In the cabins of the different vessels, the thermometer stood over 100 deg. but we are glad to learn that up to a fortnight ago, the health of crews had not suffered

THE NEW TELEGRAPH TARIFF AND RULES.

(*Gazette of India, Sept.* 26.)

SIMLA, THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1868.

THE following experimental Tariff and Rules adopted, as far as practicable, from those of the Paris Convention, have received the approval of the Government of India, and will come into force on the 1st of October 1868:—

1. Messages must be in the Roman character, and legibly written.

2. The body of the message must be preceded by the address, and followed by the signature.

3. The address must contain all the information necessary to insure the delivery of the message at its destination.

4. Messages may be written in the ordinary English language, in cypher, in words of concealed meaning commonly called "Code," or in any foreign language written in the Roman character.

5. Messages in ordinary language can contain no unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions, nor words of more than seven syllables.

6. The charge for a message in ordinary English language between any two stations in India or Burmah will be one rupee for every ten words.

7. The charge for a message in cypher, in words of concealed meaning, or in a foreign language, will be two rupees for every ten words. These messages are always repeated back by the receiving office, to ensure the greatest possible accuracy.

8. A double charge will be levied upon all messages tendered for transmission between the hours of 18 (6 P.M.) and 6 A.M., also on Sundays, and the following holidays:—Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.

9. *In addition to the above*, two rupees and eight annas will be charged for each group of 20 words sent to or from any station in Ceylon, and a half rate, one rupee four annas, for every addition of 10 words or fraction of ten words in excess of 20.

10. These rates do not apply to Indo-European messages which, for the present, will remain unaltered.

11. All that the sender writes in his message to be transmitted is included in the cost. The name of the telegraph station from whence it is despatched is added free by the department, and need not be written by the sender.

12. The day, hour, and minute of receipt of a message into a telegraph office for transmission is, in every instance, added by the department, form concluding words of the text of the message, and are telegraphed free of charge. Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit; but the sender's date, inserted, will be charged for, and, to avoid confusion, will, if given at the end, be transferred to the beginning of the text of the message.

13. Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

14. Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words.

15. Proper names of towns and persons, names of places and streets, count as one word. Titles, Christian names, particles and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed to express them.

16. Every separate character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

17. Signs which the instruments express by a single signal (signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parenthesis, fresh paragraph) are not counted. But decimal points, commas and bars of division used with figures are each counted as a figure.

18. Numbers expressed in figures are counted at the rate of five figures to a word, plus one word for any excess.

19. Should the addressee of a message leave the station to which it is addressed, and it be sent on by telegraph to some other station, an additional charge of one rupee for every 10 words of message in ordinary English language, and of two rupees for every 10 words of message not in ordinary English language, must be paid by the addressee for every extra address before the telegram is delivered to him.

20. Peons will deliver messages free of charge at any place within five miles of the telegraph station. Beyond this distance, messages will be sent either by post registered (the fee being prepaid), or by such other means as the sender may arrange, and pay for at the booking station.

21. Any additional words that may be necessary to explain the delivery of a message when its destination is more than five miles beyond the nearest telegraph station, will be considered as part of the message and charged for accordingly.

22. Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakeable and distinct hand, and to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message, the greater is the probability of its being correctly transmitted.

23. Every interlineation, reference, erasure or alteration of words should be authenticated by the sender of the message, or by his representative. The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

24. The sender of any message has the power of registering it.

25. The charge for registering is equal to the charge for the message.

26. When a message is registered, the delivering station transmits by telegraph to the sender, an integral reproduction of the copy sent to the receiver, followed by a double notice of the exact time of delivery, and of the person to whom it was delivered.

27. If it be impossible to effect delivery, this double notice is replaced by an advice of the circumstances which prevented the delivery, and if possible, by the information necessary to enable the sender to cause the message to reach its destination.

28. The return message has priority in transmission over other messages of the same rank.

29. The sender of a registered message can have the return message addressed to him at any station, by giving the necessary instructions, as also when prepaying a reply. The words necessary to convey these instructions will be considered as part of the message, and charged for accordingly.

30. No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, unless it be registered; but the public are invited to submit complaints to the check office, Calcutta.

31. If a registered message be delayed or mutilated to such an extent as to be manifestly unable to fulfil its object, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

32. No message or messages of more than 200 words in all can be sent at one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the line be free and not required by any one else.

33. A message addressed to several persons or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

34. A message addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence, with or without re-transmission by post, is charged for as a single message; but a copying fee of four annas, independently of postage if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

35. The sender and receiver of a message have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of the messages sent or received by them: a fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished.

36. With the following exception, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps.

37. Messages are sent "bearing" from seaports when received by mail steamers or other vessels for despatch, but no message, prepaid or "bearing," will be received for transmission until the name of the vessel has been made known. "Bearing" messages will not be delivered to the addresses until payment has been obtained.

38. Telegraph masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of the message be disputed, the matter may be referred to a Secretary to Government if the dispute occur at the seat of Government, or to the Chief Civil Officer if at a provincial station.

39. To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons, including officers of the department not actually on duty, are strictly prohibited from entering the signal-room. Breach of the regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of one hundred rupees under Act VIII. of 1860.

40. Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the official "Gazette" of the incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any capacity. Breach of this rule renders the offender liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment with or without labour not exceeding two years, or to both. It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that a message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

41. Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid* for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch: the rates are the same for service messages as those charged to private individuals.

* The only exceptions to this rule are enumerated in special printed instructions issued to each office.

42. Service messages have no right of precedence, and take their turn of despatch with private messages, except in cases of pressing public emergency and importance, when priority may be claimed on special grounds.

43. On certain emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power of "clearing the line," that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all other messages until the one for which the line is "cleared" is passed on:—

The Governor General of India;

The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon;

Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay;

Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab;

Secretaries to the Government of India;

Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab;

Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah;

Commissioner of Sind;

Director General of Telegraphs in India;

The Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).

The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for in cash or in stamps as other service messages.

44. No unpaid messages, except those specified in the Departmental Regulations, shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Telegraph Master in charge of the station from which a message is improperly sent, to dismissal from the public service.

45. Telegraph Stations are divided into three classes—

1*st.*—Those performing permanent day and night duty;

2*nd.*—Those performing full day duty;

3*rd*—Those of limited day duty.

Stations in the 1st Class are always open day and night for the reception and transmission of messages.

Stations of the 2nd Class are open from 7 A.M. till 9 P.M.

Stations of the 3rd Class from 8 A.M. till 10 A.M. from noon till 3 P.M., and from 4 P.M. till 6 P.M.

46. All offices will be closed to the public between the hours of 8 and 16 on Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's birthday.

47. In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary political emergency, a message countersigned by the Chief Civil Authority at a station, or by any of the authorities empowered to "clear the line," can be sent from any office at any time.

(Sd.) D. G. ROBINSON, Col. R.E.,
Director Genl. of Tels. in India.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF RAJPOOTANA.

NOTHING could show more clearly than Lieutenant-Colonel Keatinge's "Report on the Administration of Rajpootana," that, whatever may be the merits or demerits of Native rule, the present condition of most of the Native States is such as to afford grounds for the most serious apprehension. British interference, whatever good it may have effected in other respects, has developed elements of incongruity in the body politic, which threaten its violent disorganisation at no distant period. Now that the British Government performs the functions of international policeman between the States, that community of interests, which the force of circumstances formerly served to maintain between the feudal nobility and their sovereigns chiefs, no longer exist. Having no longer any common foes they have become mutual foes, for all their interests subordinate to that of self-preservation, of which we have relieved them, are antagonistic. Restrained to a great extent by the control we exert, from displaying this enmity in open hostilities, that control yet leaves one side, at least, altogether free to indulge it in a manner none the less real because mainly passive. The Chief has no means of maintaining his power over the nobles, because, while he has not learned to adopt constitutional measures, he is prevented from using force for the purpose. "The violent means," says Colonel Keatinge, "by which in bygone days they maintained their power would now cost them their thrones, and, as a rule, they have taken no steps towards substituting well organised and respected judicial tribunals for the fire and sword with which they formerly enforced obedience." But we may well ask, what judicial tribunals would be likely to secure the respect of powerful and semi-savage barons, who Colonel Keatinge admits, will not permit a civil functionary of their Chief to enter their estates otherwise than as a traveller on sufferance, who will respond to no calls for satistics, and who do not even acknowledge his civil criminal jurisdiction. The consequences of this absence of all responsibility, and immunity from all punishment, may easily be imagined. Numbers of the nobles "maintain bands of plunderers, who, in return for the protection given, are always ready for an emergent service. Trade is trammelled by every conceivable exaction by which a small present profit can be made, and the cultivators and poorer classes are degraded to the condition of serfs." Yet the British Government holds these chiefs responsible for robberies, expects them to promote railways, and makes the condition of their ryots the subject of friendly admonition, as long as it is tolerable, and of punishment or confiscation, when it becomes intolerable.

For our part we are convinced, that short of confiscation, there will soon be but two alternatives open to us to pursue. We must either give the Native Chiefs more liberty to work out their own ends in their own way, or we must assume all their responsibilities, and carry our interference into the minutest details of internal administration. The former course is next to impossible, the latter would convert them into useless and expensive puppets.

Colonel Keatinge says:—

Stagnant as no doubt the condition of society is in Native States, there are Chiefs who desire reform, but the opposition they meet from their nobles is so serious, that they can seldom accomplish much.

I am convinced that the ancient feudal system of the Rajpoots cannot exist in close contact with the civilization from the West, which now surrounds it. Before long it will, I apprehend, be necessary for Government to recognize openly this difficulty, to collect reliable information on the subject, and to promulgate general rules regarding the extent to which it expects nobles in their different degrees to render obedience to their Chiefs. At present, neither the Chiefs, the nobles, nor even the Political staff, have a clear understanding on this subject.—*Englishman, September* 26.

A FEW QUESTIONS TO COLONEL WILLIS.

(*Indian Public Opinion, September* 22.)

EVEN we were not prepared for the startling disclosure of that officer's disingenuousness which further enquiry is revealing. It will be remembered that sheltering himself behind the quibble of a *date* when we referred to the *fact* that he had uselessly sacrificed his men to the Moloch of pipe-clay, he was enabled to deny the most important of our charges. He also triumphantly retorted that instead of the alleged sixty rounds he had only given twenty rounds to each man, as if even twenty rounds were not too much for European soldiers to carry in such weather as this, especially when men and baggage could have been easily carried on the mules which were available, or in Ekkas. From this assertion, any of our readers whose conception of what is truthful is not derived from Colonel Willis's code of morality would, of course, infer that the soldiers had *only* twenty rounds each to carry. Supposing, however, that the men actually carried more rounds, whether they were given on that particular day, or had accumulated in their pouches, the *substance* of our accusation on this point also would be established and Colonel Willis's denial, as on the subject of the effects of a certain march, might be designated by a very unmistakable monosyllable. In submitting the following questions to Colonel Willis, we would humbly desire him to remember in his answer that a falsehood does not consist in the particular *form of words* used, but in the *impression* which it is *intended* to produce on the hearer or reader. With this precaution, we beg Colonel Willis to throw additional light on his "March of Death," as we are not satisfied with his "full explanation."

I. What time did the regiment march from Samryal? (If the spelling of that word is incorrect, we trust that Colonel Willis will be chivalrous enough not to avail himself of that quibble.)

II. How many men fell out during *that* march?

III. How many men were in hospital at Wazirabad?

IV. How many rounds had the men *in pouch* BEFORE the 20 were served out, and how many did the men ACTUALLY CARRY when they marched?

V. How many men's bedding was left behind at Sealkote, and how many men had to sleep without proper bedding in consequence, on the night of the 18th August, their first night out?

Finally, we insist on receiving an unequivocal reply to the last question, which we put to Colonel Willis with the view of showing the state to which the regiment was reduced in consequence of its commanding officer

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, September* 26.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain T. H. B. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate until further orders as Cantonment Magistrate at Kamptee, vice Captain S.S. Sutherland, who reverts, at his own request, to his appointment as District Superintendent of Police, Nagpore.

Mr George Collins, Inspector of Police, Berar, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Basai District (West Berar), until relieved by Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, or until further orders, with effect from the 24th of May last.

Lieutenant H. S. Hutchinson, R.A., Probationary Assistant Revenue Surveyor, is appointed permanently to the Department as an Assistant Surveyor of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 13th September.

Mr. C. D Field, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years from the date of embarkation.

The Hon'ble J. E. L. Brandreth, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years from the 1st of July last.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. E. C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, with effect from the 5th October, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. Arthur Howell, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, during Mr. Bayley's absence, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to invest Lieutenant Colonel R.G. Jones, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, with the powers described in Section 1, Act XV. of 1862 (being an Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code).

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer the title of "Nawab Bahadoor" upon Mahomed Akram Khan, Chief of Umb and Western Turkhanee, in recognition of the valuable services rendered to the State by him, and by his late father Jehandad Khan.

Lieutenant E Gibson, of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelcund.

Captain E.C. Impey, Political Agent, Marwar, has been granted one month's preparatory leave from the 20th Sept. to enable him to proceed to Bombay, with a view of applying for furlough to Europe.

Major E. B. Ramsay, Military Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, is granted preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it to enable him to proceed to Madras, with the view of obtaining furlough.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following extract from a letter addressed by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to the Comptroller General of Accounts, is published for general information :—

PARA. 2.—"I am directed to add that, as a rule, a Military Officer holding a substantive appointment, Civil or Military, either on a staff or on a consolidated salary, and officiating in a Civil appointment on a consolidated salary without being relieved of his substantive duties, is entitled to the whole of his substantive allowances in addition to deputation allowance at the usual rates (⅓ and 20 per cent.) on the salary of the appointment in which he is officiating, provided that his total allowances do not exceed that salary. If, however, a Military Officer hold a substantive appointment carrying staff allowances be acting in a civil appointment, and is relieved of his substantive duties, he will be entitled, in accordance with the rules prescribed in Resolution No. 1490, dated the 30th July, lose half the staff allowances of his substantive appointment.

Mr. W. E. Gordon received charge of the office of Accountant General, British Burmah, from Mr. C. R. Kiernander on the forenoon of the 4th September.

Mr. C. Davies, in charge of the Treasury at Akolah, is appointed Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—*Ordnance Commissariat Department.* Lieutenant H. F. Smyth, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as a Third Class Commissary of Ordnance.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Surgeon T. Duka, M.D., F.R.C.S., of the Medical Department, in joint medical charge of Simla, to the medical charge of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sunawur, on the expiration of his present tour of duty at Simla, vice Assistant Surgeon Celles, M.D. placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The following military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—" India Office : London, 20th August 1868. Sir,—I have considered in Council your letter No. 181 of 20th May last, inquiring how a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, who may be compelled by ill health to take leave to England beyond six months during his five years' tenure of office, is to become entitled to the special pension of £250. In reply I have to observe that although an active service in India of five years, including six months' leave on medical certificate is required in that rank for the pension in question, and although on expiration of five years' service on full pay, inclusive of all leave, as an acting or permanent Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, an officer vacates the appointment, such officer is, under the regulations of the service, eligible for reappointment for a second tour of duty at the discretion of Government, if not disqualified by age. If disqualified from this or any other cause, and if he has not served the full five years required for the extra pension, his claim to that pension will be forfeited."

With reference to Government General Order, No. 1011, dated 24th October 1867, laying down a scale of rations, &c., for troops and followers proceeding on transports or hired ships to England, or from any port in India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, whenever Indian allowances shall be drawn by troops embarked on board such vessels, the malt liquor sanctioned in the above General Order, must be paid for at the rate of 1d. or 3 pie per pint. It will, however, be optional with the men to take the malt liquor on that condition.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel William Carmichael Russell, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, for 16 months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Bt. Col.) Henry William Matthews to be Colonel, Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) T. Rattray, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain (Lieut. Col in Staff Corps) to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain (Lieut. Col in Staff Corps) J. S. Dunbar, to be Major, and Lieutenant T. D. Madden (Staff Corps), to be Captain, from 1th August 1868, in the room of Major Cowley, deceased, Lieut. Col. Haldane, Infantry, deceased.

Major C. Reay (Staff Corps), to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. C. Bonamany, to be Major, Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. C. Bonamany, to be Captain from and Lieutenant A. B. Stephens (Staff Corps), to be Captain from 16th August 1868, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel F. Rattray (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major (Lieutenant Colone in Staff Corps) W. Fullerton, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) A. C. Wood to be Major, and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) J. Graham to be Captain, from 16th August 1868, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel C. Reay (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) F. H. F. Gill, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. Reid, to be Major, and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) W. C. S. Clarke, to be Captain, from 16th August 1868, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel W. Fullerton (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) J. Wedderburn, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) G. A. Black, to be Major, and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) A. H. Eckford, to be Captain, from 16th August 1868, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel F. H. F. Gill (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major (Bt. Colonel) C. T. E. Hinde (Staff Corps), to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) W. J. Nelson, to be Major, and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) R. F. Firth, to be Captain, from 16th August 1868, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel J. Wedderburn (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major (Brevet Colonel) A. Fytche (Staff Corps), to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) H. W. Richard, to be Major, and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) C. M. Bushby, to be Captain, from 16th August 1868, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. T. E. Hinde (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major (Bt. Lieutenant Colonel) John Chadwick Dickson, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) W. H. Stubbs, to be Major, and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) E P. Gurdon, to be Captain, from 16th August 1868, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. Fytche (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major J. B. Cox, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence from the 16th October last, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Richard Barnes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 15th (The Loodhiana) Regiment of Native Infantry, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from 1st August 1868 :—

Mr. T. W. Armstrong, Central Provinces, from Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Allen, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Superintendent of Works, Jubbulpoor Circle, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, and to continue attached to the Jubbulpoor Circle of Superintendence in the Central Provinces.

Mr. J. H. Henry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade Central India, has been allowed three months special leave, from the 14th September for the purpose of studying the Hindustani language.

Corporal John Hamilton, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. F. Kirby is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

Mr. J. G. Minsford, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Upper Godavery Works, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the North-Western Provinces.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Forest Department of the Central Provinces :—

Lieutenant J. C. Doveton, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Conservator of Forest, 1st Class, is promoted to be Conservator of Forests, vice Major G. F. Pearson, transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

Lieutenant Doveton will, until further orders, have charge of the Berar Forests, in addition to those of the Central Provinces.

Lieutenant W. Douglas, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Class, is promoted to be Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Class, vice Lieutenant Doveton.

Captain H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st Class, is promoted to be Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Class, vice Lieutenant Douglas.

These promotions will take effect from the date on which Major Pearson made over charge of his office to Lieutenant Doveton.

DRESS AND UNDRESS.

BEAUTY, the decent and graceful propriety of things, is the last matter that seems to be considered by the followers of those who make the fashions. If you turn over the "Lady's Magazine" from its commencement to its close, and thence down to the latest number of its numerous successors, you will not find a design for dress—that is, for a dress to be worn in "society"—that has in it a single quality that can recommend it to an artist. Yet the fashions seem the more arbitrarily to require obedience in proportion to their sudden and sensational contrasts. Let any woman whose wife-hood is but three years old come down to dinner in the swelling crinoline of her bridal time and appear among her sisters, who are now putting themselves into umbrella-cases, with trains to them, and she will look as if she belonged to another century.

The powerlessness of reason to contend with fashion has been admitted since the days of Juvenal. When Talleyrand said of a French lady's dress, or undress, that it began too late and ended too soon, his epigram had no effect on the fashion. It was the fashion of that day as it is beginning to be now for even well-born girls to show much more of themselves than of their dress. They looked so likely to let all drapery slip more than half off them, that the *coryphees* grew jealous of this intrusion on their rights and privileges. The prettiest sight in the world is a fair and modest English girl fairly and modestly decked; and decked in its primitive and poetic sense—meant covered. Bards may praise the "*solutis gratiæ zoinis*," the nymphs whose shoulder-straps are down to their bracelets, the Lisettes who wear their cotillons as if they were half-inclined to slip out of them; but there were also the "*decentes gratiæ*" whom the poets honoured. The beauties at whose shrine the purer poets bowed were all the more beautiful and winning for the veil that wrapped their beauty. Hear "rare Ben Johnson :"—

> Nay, her white and polished neck,
> *With the lace that doth it deck,*
> Is my mother's.
> Says Cupid of that exquisite nymph, whose look

charm, we are further told, lay in what was given for mortal eye to honestly look on,—

> For this beauty yet doth hide
> Something more than thou hast 'spied;
> Outward grace weak love beguiles.

And observe that these poets who thus played with the pretty fashions of the mistresses they loved were neither priggish themselves nor loved primness in their mistresses. Herrick presents his to us as he would ever have nymphs to be—and "a sweet disorder in the dress" is a fashion to be admitted,—but he has no idea of girls being attractive who have little or nothing to wear, or who, at least, wear little or nothing, and mistake widely-opened eyes for eyes of admiration.—*London Correspondent of the "Indian Examiner."*

THE COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

(*Spectator, Aug.* 29)

WE pointed out last week the immense strength, strength almost beyond compare, which M. Magne's report, after allowing for all deductions, showed to exist in France. Napoleon, it is evident, wields a power which Count von Bismarck, as a thoughtful though daring statesman, would hesitate to attack, even if the resources at the disposal of the Hohenzollerns were greater than those of France. And they are not greater. There is a vague impression among Englishmen that Prussia since the annexations, has become a mighty State; that "Germany" is, for fighting purposes, the greatest power in the world; that the "President of the Confederation" in hesitating to complete the work must be influenced by motives other than dread of war. He does not want, it is said, to include the Reds of the South in Prussia, or to leave his family alone in Germany, the mark for every democrat, or to disable Austria for her grand work, the civilization of the magnificent valley of the Danube. All these things are no doubt in a measure true, and all these considerations weigh; but there is one more which has, we suspect, more influence than them all. It is not yet so clear as Englishmen think that Prussia and France are absolutely equal powers, that when the facts are carefully tested the ancient superiority of France to any single State on the Continent will be found to have disappeared. It is essential, if we are to form a judgment on that question, and not what is usually called an "opinion," that we should disregard all rhetorical flourishes, and institute a comparison not between "Germany" and France, but between the resources now controlled by the Bonapartes and those of which the Prussian Court can dispose. It is doubtless pleasant, and may be useful, for excited riflemen to make speeches about the unity of all German tribes; but as a matter of fact, if war begins to-morrow, Count von Moltke cannot rely fully on a man from the South of the Main. Granting that the military treaties must be observed in form, and that a majority of South Germans are opposed to France, and might if time were granted, them rise up against her, it is certain that their rulers, the fifteen or twenty men who hold the strings, and without whom nothing can be done, are not heartily Prussian,—that the South, if it moves at all, will move slowly, heavily, and with half a heart. Slowness is fatal when you are resisting Zouaves, and without entering into a tedious argument, it may be held to be certain that if Prussia can keep the South "friendly" and Austria neutral, she will have accomplished as much as her statesmen expect. To gain even that much they are making concessions to Russia as painful to them as to the most liberal among their opponents, concessions they would never make except under decided pressure. Those concessions may secure the end, especially if Italy does not break French; but we may rely on it that Count Bismarck expects no more, that he regards the war, if it comes, as in all essential respects a duel between Germany North of the Main and France.

Well, Germany North of the Main, when reckoned up as Generals reckon up States, is not yet the stronger power of the two. Her area is less by a fifth, the figures being 7,538 German square miles against 9,850, her population by seven millions, or nearly a million and a half of arms-bearing men. France in 1866 had 38 millions, while North Germany in 1864 had only 291. It is true that in very great wars area is not of much importance, and that Berlin is 260 miles from the French frontier, while Paris is only 130 miles from that of Prussia. It is also true that population in Prussia augments at the rate of 21 per cent. per annum, doubling in little more than forty years, while that of France is stationary, but we are speaking not of the future, but the present. And finally, it is true that except in a war like that between the North and South of the Union, the ultimate resources in men are never exhausted, and a difference even of millions may therefore never count; but, on the other hand, the Hohenzollerns have not above 300,000 regular troops in garrison or reserve—in the strict military sense of those words,—while France has 600,000. It was the King's knowledge of this disparity which imparted such terrible importance to hours in the Luxemburg discussion. To call out the Prussian national strength takes days, and Frederick William dared not risk being taken even for a time by surprise. He was compelled, therefore, at the risk of seeming to challenge France to fix an hour at which negotiation must either be successful or mobilization must commence. When mobilized the two powers are probably equal, for there are difficulties as to commissariat, conveyance, and power of "handling" which limit the size of armies, but it may be doubted if the Hohenzollerns, without utterly disorganizing society, could summon the 900,000 men whom Napoleon, *without* anticipating conscriptions, has the legal power to expend. That matters very little if the war is to end in a Sadowa, but it matters very much if the first battle is a sanguinary but undecided repetition of Magenta. At sea the comparison is even more unfavourable to North Germany. She has a splendid merchant service, comprising when the Free Towns are added 1,150,000 tons against 1,098,000 tons belonging to France, and owing to the character of her trade her ships are bigger, and therefore better fitted for transport; but she has only 549 guns at sea altogether, and only three ironclad frigates, and it would take months to obtain any large new supply. Doubtless, if the war lasted she could obtain more, for North Germany, though her administration is expensive, the outlay on it being by about two millions larger than that of Great Britain and Ireland,—she spends 38,000,000*l.* against the 36,000,000*l.* we usually spend,—is only half as much taxed as France, 37*s.* a head against 21. 5*s.*, and has only one-sixth of her debt, or 82,400,000*l.* against £500,000,000.; but this advantage, though an enormous one in the long run, will not tell at once. France might be exhausted before Prussia, but France, as M. Magne has shown can, for the present, obtain any money she wants, and the wars of to-day are rarely carried up to the point at which national exhaustion begins to be felt, least of all wars for reputation and territory. Each nation strikes hard and straight, the masses employed are too vast for delay, and armies are too nearly conterminous with nations to admit of many, or indeed of protracted, campaigns.

We do not wish to overburden our columns with statistics, or we might add that Prussia has no reservoir of energy like Paris, so dangerous in peace, so valuable in war; that France contains forty-five cities with more than 30,000 people, and North Germany only thirty; that Old Prussia has but 41,173,000 acres under crop, and France 82,661,000; but we have stated enough to show that in available resources, in the power to fight on a great scale for a long time, the Hohenzollerns are not yet the equals of the Bonapartes. Many things may remedy this disparity, individual genius, organization, or the national character; but on these points observation can tell us little beyond a few general facts. We English, moved, it may be, by an instinctive sympathy with all of Teutonic blood, are apt, especially since Sadowa, to think the Germans the higher race, and no doubt they are physically stronger than the French. But they labour under a great liability to disease, citizen life not qualifying them for the open field, arms of precision are as fatal to physical power as gunpowder was to armour, and Frenchmen can march, when driven, rather the quicker. In mental power the Prussians may be superior on the whole, but it must not be forgotten that the very best qualities of the French character, its courage, inventiveness, and elasticity, come out most strongly in war; that in a campaign its main defect, vanity, ceases to be injurious, while its greatest foible, febrile impatience, has all the effect of energy. A Frenchman in spirits is a very difficult soldier to beat, and in this war he would begin with the conviction, inspired if not justified by history, that he was the better soldier of the two. He may not of course, be equally well led, but the impression of Englishmen that he would not be is little more than a guess. Prussia possesses in Count von Moltke a very great strategist, strong alike in his genius and in the full conviction that it is the first in the world, but the Seven Weeks' War did not develop generals of exceptional ability, and the Prussian Court has a tendency to put its trust in Princes. Napoleon is embarrassed in that way also, being unwilling to entrust armies to men who hate his dynasty; but between princes and political marshals there is not much to choose, and the French chieftain can stoop for a general among the masses of the people, while the Prussian is limited in his choice to the caste of the well-born. Either may "turn up" a man worth armies, but the process of turning him up will be quicker in democratic France than aristocratic Prussia. The single point which in this respect is unfavourable to France is her autocratic regime, which in eighteen years may have exhausted her stock of genius, but it must not be forgotten that this regime has been less autocratic in the Army than in any great department of French life. The Empire has few ministers of genius, cynics say but one, but the Army must have many an original general in its ranks. We are far from the folly of attempting to predict, should the great fight come off, to which side victory will incline; but we can venture to say with confidence that North Germany has reason, serious reason, to think deeply before she abandons the hope of peace with France.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(*c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.*)

FOR LONDON.

939 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. July 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.

597 Anevoca, Watson—The Captain.
695 Athene—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 4
1455 Bernice, Milne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. Aug. 26
1162 British Lion, Thruston—W. Nicol & Co.
1261 British Monarch, Reed—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1073 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
1258 Cowasjee Jehangeer, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. Aug. 26
1212 David Malcolmson—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Aug. 19
1066 Egeria, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
935 Star of the North, Wyatt—J. C. Bushby & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowlin—Coupland & Co. [c.l. Aug. 6

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1306 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

1313 Empress, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

949 Eddystone, Peterson—Farnham & Co.
1119 Garnet, Birall—Tudor & Co.
734 Hamondy, Nacoda.
Mauritius (s).
423 Paris (s).
695 Sagoff, Nacoda.

FOR RICE PORTS.

985 Avon, Owens—Cursetjee Muncherjee.
1337 Corsica, Hawner—W. Nicol & Co.
1222 Errimanta, Shields—Stenhouse & Co.
504 Jessie Jameson, West—W. & A. Graham.
514 Joyie Phillips, Munford—Remington & Co.
1045 Moravia, Patten.
908 Oxford—London A. & A. Co.
752 Richard McManus, Foster.
1021 St. John, Bursley—The Captain.

FOR HONGKONG.

1124 Sultan (s), Eyre.

FOR RANGOON.

937 Falkland, Pender—Cowasjee Muncherjee.
1012 Kate Gregory, Lorenzen—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
938 Louisa, Lever—L. A. & A. Co.
1170 Scotland, Knight—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

575 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

156 Beatrice, Canlong—The Captain.
122 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
Victoria (s), Mahomed.

FOR BATAVIA.

1151 British Crown, McDonald—M. Tweedie & Co.
739 Climinar, Roberts—W. Nicol & Co.
1163 India, Crawford—W. Nicol & Co.
940 Modesty, Barr—Finlay, Clark & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

942 Mary Ogden, Byers—Stolkart Brothers.
1650 Queen of the North—Remington & Co.

FOR MAULMEIN.

963 Evening Star, Harley.

FOR MAURITIUS.

888 St. Bernard, McDermott—E. Eduljee.
523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

1909 Golconda (s), Dundas—P. & O. Co.
962 Krishna (s), Child—B. & B. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

310 Futtay Sultan, Graig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.

FOR BANGKOK.

546 Viscount Canning (s)—B. H. Cama.

FOR COCHIN.

250 Sultan Basha, Nacoda—Hajee Jacoob Josub.

FOR CARWAR.

1119 Contest, Stewart—Volkart Brothers.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

838 Omar Pasha—Nacoda.

FOR SAIGON.

1056 Rutlandshire, Summerson—Stenhouse & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1160 Acrolite, Alleyne—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1500 Asia (s).
1378 Atmosphere—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1874 Baroda (s), Haslewood—P. & O. Co.
610 Banian, Dundas, Gosling—Stenhouse, Steuart & Co.
1663 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
394 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubbhoy.
1011 Brunswick, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1435 British Sceptre, Kendall—F. Scott & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1775 Carnatic, Jones—Blackwell & Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
672 California, Wyn—Volkart Brothers.
795 Cambay, Smith—Stenhouse & Co.
442 Carisbrook, Cooper.
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co.
663 Clarendon, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
1155 Dacca (s) Hutchinson.
651 Damio, Case—Blackwell & Co.
993 Duke of Newcastle, Arey—J. A. Shepherd.
1015 Ellen Bates, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co.
1040 Eric, Baisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Evelyn, Boag—E. Bates & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, Listen—R. C. Forbes & Co.
898 George Kendall, Wood—Ditto.
261 Gent, Ostrum (s), Hewett—J. A. Shepherd.
600 Governor Higginson (s).
1430 Greyhound, Jackson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
378 Hyderabad, Nacoda—Mirza Mahomed Sally.
1499 Haddington, Kelly—P. & O. Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
572 Krishna, Lemon—G. Lafond.
600 Kurrachee (s), Lang—B. I. S. N. Company.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—J. A. Shepherd.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Locke—Wemanjee Nusserwanjee.
1238 Macedon, Widdicombe,—W. Nicol & Co.
1127 Marathon, Dingall—W. Nicol & Co.
1284 Mahsoud, Stenhouse—Edward Bates & Co.
1108 Malta, Macdonald—Blackwell & Co.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, Platts.
1636 Melbourne, Symington—E. Bates & Co.
708 Monarchy, Day—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—G. Lafond.
697 Nahi Bibi, Nacoda—Rennie, Robart & Co.
1248 Nelson, Lee—W. Nicol & Co.
1046 Orissa (s), Henderson—P. & O. Co.
406 Paulin, Zungrah—Remington & Co.
1578 Pendragon, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
485 Premier, White—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
270 Pearl (s), Baldwin—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
670 Royal Albert—Coupland & Co.
Scotia (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
336 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—J. A. Shepherd.
1306 Thorndean, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Tiverton, Smith—Coupland & Co.
455 Tilly (s).
898 Walter Baine, Scurr—W. Nicol & Co.
1230 Waterforce, Budelman—Volkart Brothers.
1233 W. Fairlie, Sinclair—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

H. M.'s INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

Sir John Lawrence (s).

H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE.

Dalhousie (s), Crockett.
Earl Canning (s), Talpott.
Lord Elphinstone, (s), Carpendale.
Malabar (s), Rich.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq. | J. Dunbar, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq. | H. G. Dunlop, Esq, and E. Morris Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referees. | *Solicitors.*
Dr. F. S. Stedman. | Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Life.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £833,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit, „ 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium... 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... „ 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED, AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Peculiarly favourable Rates with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of* 25*th July* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 20th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

The current rates are :—

Paris 6 months .....Fr. 24½.
On demand..... „ 24⅝.
London 6 months..... 1/11 3/8.
„ On demand..... 1/11⅝.
Scotland do. ..... 1/10⅞.

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :— per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 1/4d. do.
„ 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/8d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 1s. 11d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
„ demand ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris do. ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

SURRATCHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—37, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA..... BOMBAY.....
MADRAS..... KURRACHEE .....
AGRA ..... LAHORE .....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

6 do. 1/11 1/8 „
3 do. 1/11 1/16 „
2 do. 1/11 „
1 do. 1/10 15/16 „
On demand 1/10 7/8 „
On Scotland
No Drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6 do. 4 „
Do. 12 do. 5 „
Do. 18 do. 6 „

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/8d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 1s. 11d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. „
On demand ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. „
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ...

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland 1s. 10 13/16d. „
Bill's 4 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales